

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1933.

A MARE'S NEST

A provincial election campaign is in Nova Scotia and party feeling is running high. The usual editorial amenities are being exchanged between the two leading Halifax papers, the Chronicle and Herald, concerning which outsiders may exuberantly prefer keeping well to windward. The Chronicle has been particularly virulent in charging against the Harrington Government discrimination with respect to voters' registration. Not having first-hand knowledge of the facts in dispute, The Guardian has refrained from editorial comment on the situation. Our local contemporary, though under the same handicap, has pursued a different policy and is reshaping editorially the day-to-day outpourings of the Chronicle with a zeal and innocence worthy of a better cause. We say this now advisedly, since the Chronicle campaign has been emphatically repudiated by Liberals themselves through the Acadian Recorder. The Acadian Recorder boasts of being the only Nova Scotia daily newspaper owned and controlled by Liberals. And this is what it says in its issue of July 29:

"The Acadian Recorder is against the Harrington Government and is working for its defeat, but this does not blind this newspaper to the facts or destroy its sense of fairness. We want to see the Harrington government beaten, and soundly beaten, but we want to see it fairly and honorably defeated by the Liberal party in this campaign.

"The Acadian Recorder has been demanding a registration of voters fair to the Liberals in Halifax. The other day Premier Harrington made a statement saying the registration would be fair and complete, and it begins to look as though he is doing his best to make it so. We speak for many Liberals when we say the fairness of the Halifax registration so far has surpassed all their expectations. It is a fact, so why not be honest about it? The Tory-owned Chronicle and Star are not helping the Liberal cause when they continue to howl about the registration, because Liberals like fairness as well as anyone else, and they will soon get disgusted with attempts to fool the public. The people of Halifax know the facts, they have seen what is going on, and they feel, now that the registration has been conducted openly and with opportunity for Liberals to get their names on the list, that no good purpose can be served by continuing to howl about it."

Thus it would seem that our local contemporary has been the victim of a cruel hoax. Imagine it swallowing, lock, stock and barrel, the propaganda of "the Tory-owned Chronicle" while ignoring the Liberal-owned Acadian Recorder which evidently senses in such propaganda a sinister attempt to discredit the Liberal cause by ridiculous exaggeration and misstatement!

LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Other Provinces have watched with interest the successful inauguration of the Prince Edward Island Library Institute and the plans now under way for the provincial library demonstration. This is evidenced by the following editorial comment from the Montreal Gazette of July 29:

"The success that has attended the session of the Summer Library School at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, carries a very real promise of early fulfillment of the objective of the organizers, which is the establishment and equipment of a central library at Charlottetown and smaller local libraries at several points of the province. Further assurance of the ultimate achievement is to be found in the interest and co-operation that members of the Provincial Government have given to and agreed to continue to take in the movement in which the Library School of McGill University has been an active missionary force,

sustained by Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Dr. G. R. Lomer, Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter and other members of the McGill Library staff. The Charlottetown Summer Library School has been the largest ever held by McGill University. Students were attracted not only from the Island, but from other parts of the Maritime Provinces.

"McGill's contribution to library work in the Dominion has been of inestimable value in many ways. Not only through these summer schools is greater popular interest being developed in good reading, but the travelling library system, a work which is growing steadily in some of the more remote districts of the country, has been appreciably helped by McGill and other universities to carry on a cultural service in the several provinces of the Dominion. These travelling libraries are a particular boon and blessing in the mining camps and agricultural districts, and those who are sustaining them merit greater support than they are receiving.

"There is nothing more worthy of encouragement than a love of literature. Books, wrote John Milton, contain a potency of life in them as active as that soul whose progeny they are; and they preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. 'A good book,' he added, 'is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose for a life beyond life.' And a good library, not necessarily a large library, is the strengthener of all that is great in life."

THE EMPIRE PACTS

Authorities who criticized the Ottawa Conference because it postponed the currency question for action by the larger world gathering at London, says the Toronto Globe, now have an answer in the evidence of good faith shown. The World Conference declined to act, so Ottawa carried on. The Empire rose to the emergency, as usual, although it had to deal with conditions hardly less formidable than those facing the world gathering. It had to deal with inflated currency, managed currency, and lack of a uniform basis, yet the task was undertaken with confidence and sincerity.

The policy adopted and subscribed to by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India calls for the stabilization of exchange rates within the Empire, and inferentially those countries adhering to sterling. It declares for an increase in the level of wholesale prices and for the lowering of intra-Empire trade barriers. Had the World Conference done as much and provided a formula for implementing the program it would be called a complete success.

All the Empire countries have agreed to keep exchange rates among themselves as steady as possible. This fact has made a strong impression in the United States. According to the New York Times: "They reminded the rest of the world that they already had a common policy for raising prices and that the United Kingdom Government has no commitments to other countries as regards the future management of sterling. Direct overtures also were made to other countries to associate themselves with the Empire group, thus making possible 'the attainment and maintenance of exchange stability over a still wider area.' Prime Minister Bennett of Canada was among the signers of the document. He joined delegates of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, all of whom are already on sterling. Indications thus were plain that Canada has decided to adjust her dollar to the fluctuations of sterling instead of following the United States dollar, as she has done."

This declaration is being hailed

as a historic document which will become still more important if all Empire countries can co-ordinate their financial and monetary policies on sound lines. Not the least notable part of the document is its reaffirmation of the declaration signed at Ottawa last year pledging the Empire countries to avoid unsound inflationary measures. Steadiness of exchange between the different parts of the Empire, and especially between Canada and the Empire, will go far to remove difficulties in the administration of existing tariff preferences and to increase the flow of intra-Empire trade. It should make particularly for increased prosperity throughout the Dominion.

BANK COMMISSION

The fact that the Dominion Government has succeeded in obtaining the services of Lord MacMillan, noted British jurist, as chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the operations of the Bank Act in Canada will give general satisfaction. The other members appointed are also men of high reputation. They are Sir Charles Addis, English banker and economist, Sir Thomas White, war time Minister of Finance, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and Mr. Beaudry Leman, General Manager and Director of the Bank Canadienne Nationale, Montreal. A sixth member of the Commission may be appointed at a later date. The Commission will review the entire banking, currency and credit system of Canada, and on its report will be based the deliberations of the Parliamentary Committee next session, when the delayed revision of the Canadian Bank Act will be carried out.

The purpose in appointing two members of the Commission outside of Canada was, of course, to obtain a detached and impartial view of our banking problems. This has been the practice usually followed when important conflicting interests are at stake. It was the practice followed in 1926 when Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on Maritime claims. The King Government acted wisely in that case, and was commended by the press of both parties for so doing. The Bennett Government is more interested in solving the country's financial problems than in receiving plaudits from its political opponents; but there is no question that irrespective of politics the wisdom of its choice in this instance will be commended by all who have the country's interests at heart.

NOT QUITE CLEAR

Commenting drily on the C.O.F. manifesto promising a Socialist Utopia in Canada, the Ottawa Journal says:

"In the delightful day when Mr. Woodworth is Prime Minister and Miss Macphail his Minister of Finance we shall none of us own anything. There will be neither capitalist nor wage slave. Farmers, artisans, bankers, editors all will work for the government. Wages and salaries will be high so that stiff taxes can be paid, so that wages and salaries can be high. But it is not quite clear to us yet what the C.O.F. proposes to use for money."

EDITORIAL NOTES

On September 12, Sir George Peley will enter his seventy-seventh year, but to see him in the Prime Minister's office these days one would never think so. He is acting Prime Minister in Mr. Bennett's absence this Summer, as he was when the Premier was out of the country in 1930 and 1931. It is worth recalling that he similarly substituted for Sir Robert Borden in 1912 and 1913. Mr. Bennett naturally turned to him, as Sir Robert did 20 years ago, because of his long experience in public life; because of the sound judgment which is known to be his; because of the moderation of his views; because of his executive ability; and perhaps also because of his good temper and habit of getting along well with his colleagues and other people.

Notes By The Way

Viscount Snowden, in a public analysis of the World Economic Conference, declares it to be dead, and says the only thing to do now is to give it a decent burial. Britain's former Chancellor of the Exchequer is entitled to all the smug satisfaction that is due to, and evidently is enjoyed by the "I-told-you-so" individuals. Before the conference started he asserted that it could succeed only by a miracle; and Lord Snowden's known conviction is that the age of miracles is as dead as he now pronounces the conference to be.

An octogenarian, of Dallas, Texas, who had been blind for fifty years, recovered his sight the other day following a violent sneeze introduced by a generous pinch of snuff. Elderly people whose teeth occasionally pop out of their mouths when they sneeze may heretofore regard the cause more tolerantly when they consider the great benefit it has conferred upon one of their number.

A speaker at a recent U.F.O. meeting in Ontario began his remarks thus: "Well, now that the chairman has delivered four speeches, I'm delighted to have the opportunity of making one, even if it must therefore be brief."

The best way to stop kidnapping is to catch the kidnapers and put them behind the bars. The prompt infliction of a long-term penalty in the Cape Cod case a few weeks ago carried automatically a wholesome deterrent influence. Would-be kidnapers, perverted or ill-balanced plotters, ruthless criminals—all these at last and took notice when the convicted defendant entered the Charlestown State Prison condemned to work out a sentence of 24 years.

There has never been a formula for exactly measuring the excellence of poetry. Perhaps those who awarded the honor of superiority to the five poets in a Southern U. S. periodical sought to avoid those qualms which disturb the conscience of a poetry critic. Surely there can be no doubt that in this case part of the prize went to an author who deserved it. Imagine the feelings of a versifier who has won a coveted literary prize only to discover that the work of four others was considered of equal merit. He might well envy a prize fighter's struggle for the champion's belt in a ring restricted to two contestants.

In addition to the work of nature young trees in the city urgently need the intelligent co-operation of every citizen to enable them to give the full benefit of their beauty. Let everyone make it his duty to protect trees and grass, and more particularly teach children to protect them. It is a small effort to require of any citizen, but if everyone does his share the appearance of the city will be remarkably enhanced.

Last year Great Britain returned to the head of the list of great exporting countries. Yet such is the state of the world that her foreign export trade was only half the value of what it was only three years ago. There could be no more convincing proof of the folly and danger of the economic war that has been in progress and of the absolute necessity in the general interest of approaching all trade problems, not merely from the narrow standpoint of economic nationalism, but from the international point of view as well.—The Cape Argus.

John H. Harlan, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society says that millions of people are still secured and marketed with every sort of cruelty and suffering, just as they used to be in the days of the old slave markets along the South Mediterranean shore. The chief scenes of slavery today are Abyssinia, Arabia, China and the East and West coasts of Africa.

There are certain features of the Roosevelt plans for a new order of things in industry that should find general approval. His industrial code demands the elimination of child labour, the stretch-out abolished, and an assurance of a minimum wage scale for unskilled labour. This has been applied to the cotton industry and is to be extended to other fields. The forty-eight hour week, frequently considerably extended, has been reduced to forty hours. The minimum wage in the northern mills has been fixed at \$13 a week and in the southern, at \$12. No mill may employ workers under the age of sixteen.

The truism, says the New York World-Telegram, that American recovery depends on greatly increasing mass buying power cannot be repeated too often. This means much higher wages for those at work and shorter hours to absorb the jobs. Workers' incomes increased only seven per cent between March and

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

NATURAL DEFENCES OF THE BODY

Although man has a wonderful brain, there are a number of things done by the body to protect him that are not directed by man's will. Something irritates the nose and a sneeze removes it. Something irritates the throat or bronchial tubes and a cough sends it up and out of the body.

Some food or other substance, placed in the mouth, is irritant (acid) or likely to interfere with free movements of the parts and immediately there is a great flow of saliva or the mouth digestive juice. This dilutes the substance so as to be less irritant, or if it disturbs movements it is washed away.

If an offending substance gets down into the stomach, it is usually quickly thrown upward and outward by the walls of the stomach. Similarly with the eye. Although it is set in a bony socket, and has a quick acting curtain (the eyelid) to shield it from harm, little substances do get into the eye. When this happens the tears flow abundantly to wash the substance out.

However, as Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Harvard, points out, there are other processes going on in the body which, while they do not act as quickly as sneezing, coughing, vomiting, and the flow of tears, are protecting you all the time from various troubles.

Something rough rubs or presses the skin and a callous is formed which serves both as a cushion and as a shield.

If the skin is broken, little blood vessels appear in the clot which fills the gap, and the surrounding skin reaches out and fills the gap, with only a whitish scar remaining.

In a person living at or about sea level the number of red corpuscles is about five million to the cubic millimetre, whereas if they go to live in high mountains, 14000 feet, the number slowly increases to seven million, thus providing more oxygen which is now needed.

If the need continues the blood forming organs in the marrow of the long bones become more active and the blood is thus enriched until the individual comes down to the lower altitude again.

Then there are the white corpuscles of the blood which attack and kill harmful organisms that enter the body.

The above are just a few of the natural defences of the body.

Surely we are fearfully and wonderfully made.

Where Few Escape

(Exchange)

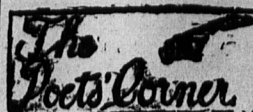
According to a Salvation Army official who has spent many years in the penal colony of Devil's Island, French Guiana, about 800 prisoners try to escape each year, and 560 of the attempts are unsuccessful. Altogether there are about 5,000 prisoners. Of the other 260 attempts many of the convicts die at sea or in the forest, where they fall victims to the wild beasts.

Escape by way of the forest is less sure of success owing to the bonus of 25 francs a head given to natives who denounce escaped convicts to the authorities.

Most of the runaways either steal, buy, or make a canoe and sail down the Maroni to the ocean. There the currents take them to the north. Their chances of reaching Venezuela are one in 100; the other 99 percent of the successful reach Trinidad. The other means of escape consists of crossing the Maroni by canoe or swimming to Dutch Guiana. From there the convicts attempt to reach Paramaribo by travelling through the virgin forests, hiding by day and keeping away from villages. Convicts at Cayenne have only one means of escape, and that is by way of the sea towards Brazil.

May, while factory production increased 35.6 per cent, an unhealthy and out dangerous gap. Workers buying power still is 56.7 per cent below that of 1929.

With jocular exaggeration that may be pardonable, some Washington observers have heralded the organization by President Roosevelt of what they call a super-cabinet. It is easy to poke fun at any innovation. The truth, however, is as prosaic as it is creditable to the alert and resourceful chief executive. What he has called into being is a super-council, composed of the members of his Cabinet and the heads of the principal new administrative agencies who are not in the Cabinet. The object in view is systematic coordination of the efforts being made by the Administration as a whole to bring about national recovery.—Chicago News.



A POET

To tread the trackless forest, I was born; There blaze the trail that leads to solitude Where are these furtive thoughts that now elude, The shy wild things this world has come to scorn: To wake beneath red pines just tinged with morn, My bed, soft moss, spruce-pillow, sweet though rude, My matin song, the bird's full note renewed, To rise when fades the moon's pale, Seely horn.

Here wonder is as fished from ancient dreams, A mystic shrine that palpitates with life, Each leafy sprout, each tree a sentient being, The spirits play jocosely in mountain streams, Gay beasts with love and flowers with honey rife, Man's soul with Nature's soul once more agreeing.

—Amy Redpath Roddich.



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THE 2 MACS

Meet ME at the FAIR The Great Big Provincial Exhibition OF 1933 OPENS AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Monday Evening, August 21 Closes Friday Evening, August 25 THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION WILL EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN ALMOST EVERY PARTICULAR THE GREATEST PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO HAVE IT SUCCESSFUL AND TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC.

The entries in live stock will be the largest we have ever had. The Main Building will be beautifully decorated and will house thousands of exhibits of interest to everybody. Every man, woman and child in Prince Edward Island should make this their holiday. Recreation is more essential to health than medicine. Our Exhibition gives recreation and education from the moment of opening to the hour of closing. It will be one grand, big continuous show with pleasing entertainment for young and old. Among the many features is the biggest Vaudeville Program for years.

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Our Big Horse Racing Program 3—Days Racing—3 Tuesday - Wednesday - Thursday TEN CLASSES Over \$4,000 in Purses, Prizes and Premiums FREE FOR ALL TROT AND PACE. 2.13 TROT AND PACE. 2.16 TROT AND PACE. 2.19 TROT AND PACE. 2.22 PACE. 2.25 PACE. 2.15 TROT. 2.19 TROT. 2.25 TROT. 2 YEAR OLD TROT AND PACE.

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The aim and object of the Provincial Exhibition is to cater to the masses. Through arrangements with the City and Provincial Governments, for whose co-operation we are very grateful, we are again placing our prices at the lowest figure of any Exhibition in the world.

Admission to Main Gate 25c daily, 15c evening. Special concessions to children. \$2.50 buys a season ticket good mornings, afternoons and evenings of entire show and is transferable.

JAMES PATON, President J. W. BOULTER, Secretary "Half our nervous troubles arise from noise." And how's a man to dodge it when confederates squeal, friends shout, gales howl and boots squeak. Money talks and companies crash. Many people's clothes are loud, and mountains add to the din goods often speak for themselves. Furthermore, loaded groan, taxpayers growl, kettles sing and gales howl and boots squeak. You wonder at the resulting pandemonium?